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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1872. NO. 298.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum, and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

Grant or Greeley.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE HOADLEY.

PLAIN TALK BY AN ORIGINAL "LIBERAL."

Highly Interesting Reading.

Reform Movement Perverted

Greeley, Fenton, Schurz & Co. Held Up in Their True Light.

CINCINNATI, O., August 23.—Judge George Hoadley, of this city, one of the original movers in the Liberal Republican movement, and member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, addressed a meeting of his fellow-citizens to-night, at Avondale. He said:

I have been announced to speak to the question, Grant or Greeley. I would have been glad to have avoided the choice between those two candidates. Believing as I do that the Cincinnati platform contains a reasonable statement of just dissatisfaction with the administration of General Grant, I should have preferred, had the privilege been allowed me, to have voted for Mr. Adams, or Judge Trumbull, or General Cox, or Associate Justice Chase, but either of them received the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, but recognizing that a vote in the minority is sometimes more emphatic as a protest against misgovernment than participation in a victory, I would cordially have supported Mr. Groesbeck, notwithstanding the certainty of defeat, although it is but fair to say that the use of my name as chairman of the Executive Committee of his friends was without my knowledge. But the choice is between Grant and Greeley, and I cannot support the latter. Greeley's character, his character, the manner of his nomination or his surroundings, entitle him to support. The administration of Grant is at least entitled to the credit of having inaugurated and carried through with one of the great achievements of the century, the adop on of the Fifteenth amendment, which has given the right of suffrage to every black man in the nation. It has unified and purified our foreign governments. It has faithfully applied the revenues to the payment of the debt. Even on an administration directed by Horace Greeley, supported by John Cochrane and Fenton in New York, McClure in Pennsylvania, Gratz Brown in Missouri, Warmouth in Louisiana, Read in Florida, we have the right to augur nothing but disaster. An alliance between Tammany and Greeley, with Frank Blair as high priest conducting the mixture of contradictions, means a Greeley scramble after office and a rapid depletion of all the resources of the nation. Nothing say we, but a vote for Gratz Brown or Wilson. The question is between Grant and Gratz Brown. As to Gratz Brown, he seems to be correctly portrayed in the caricatures of Nast, and to fill the place merely assigned by Burr, Frazier to Judge Wilson, of Cleveland, in two lines describing the law firm of Payne & Wilson:

"That fellow Wilson, it's plain,
Is but a pan tied to the tail of Payne."

In considering the declarations made on behalf of Mr. Greeley to the support of those who have been allied with the Republican party in the abolition of slavery, and are now seeking a change of administration, we are led to a consideration of the movement itself, which is the child-climaxed in this election, his own opinion and participation in the events that led to the movement, and his character, whether he be a wise, sagacious and prudent statesman, or as a whimsical, crotchety and erratic dispenser of ill-considered information through the press.

As to the movement itself, it originated in Missouri. The desire for peace, reconciliation and amnesty, expressed by Schurz in the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention in 1868, coupled with an aversion to the growing tendency to use the Republican party as a packhorse whereon to saddle monopolies, of which Mr. Sumner said he was the foster father, led to a revolt in 1870 under the auspices of Schurz and Trumbull, against this revolt Mr. Greeley most earnestly protested. On the 22d of September, 1870, he said he agreed with President Grant "in considering the Gratz Brown movement in Missouri an effort to disorganize the Republican party without any object which any good Republican, who had the interests of his country and the party at heart, could fail zealously to combat." On November 30, 1870, he said "that the real object of the movement was to break the United States over to the Manchester (Democracy and free trade, and that was the naked truth." If, now, the real object of the movement inaugurated at the Cincinnati Convention, in its present platform, is to hand the United States over to the same Democracy and free trade, as the result of a corrupt bargain between Gratz Brown and Blair, then we have the authority, such as it is, of Mr. Greeley in condemnation of the movement.

In fact, so eminent a gentlemen in Cincinnati, who had warmly sympathized with the Missouri movement, and in its honesty and free trade aspects, inaugurated what was then called the new departure within the Republican party—that contemplated in the platform from the party, and a reform within its limits. Some of us had been Democrats until the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and were unwilling to choose between our love of liberty and our love of party. We believed that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment secured human rights beyond dispute within the nation, and that the time had come for the discussion of questions that of slavery to be agitated. We were anxious that our party, the party that had fought the war, saved the nation, enfranchised the slave, given him the right of suffrage, should also plant itself in firm opposition to every species of monopoly, whether in the form of tariff, taxation or other wise; should refuse all political favors to the men who at the South should repair the mischief done by an irredeemable currency, and as far as possible restore the government to the simplicity of the days of Jackson and Van Buren. Above all we desired to break up and destroy the use of public office as a means of partisan warfare, and to restore to the government in all its departments that freedom from partisan tyranny which was the case when Jefferson established the rule that the only questions to be asked of a proposed officer should be, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" We believe that these and like questions are asked as to the political opinions of soldiers, as in the counting room of merchants no questions are asked as to the political opinions of clerks. So in all other departments of our governments, State and national, except those which are concerned with the political administration, no man should be removed from office or appointed for any reason of difference or agreement in political opinion with the chief executive officer of the nation. Now, when the Cincinnati Convention had been called, when Schurz and Trumbull, in Missouri and Washington had sought here, but this time, however, much progress had been made in the development of opinion. Mr. Schurz visited Nashville there had been a split in the democratic Union and Reform clubs of the United States, an organization intended as the centering weight of a new party movement. He came to Cincinnati and met a few of those who had been active in the same cause here. He advised us that there was no hope within the organization of the Republican party. He advised us to give up our Reform Republican clubs, as we had called it, to co-operate with Democrats and make a direct appeal to the people as the basis of a new movement intended to supersede both parties in a new movement which, maintaining the Union and Constitution, with the amendments, should carry to a successful issue the reforms we desired. But he also advised us that the conditions, the *sine qui non* of the success of our wishes, of the value of our movement, was the disintegration and death of the Democratic party, and that he could advise no Republican to vote outside the ranks of his party unless the Democracy were willing to join in such a movement as he suggested, and as the platform of the Republicans of the Missouri Reform clubs at Nashville and Cincinnati indicated. We followed his advice. We established in this city two Reform and Reform clubs, with a numerous membership—one German and one American—and when the call came from Missouri we responded in the manner which our principles demanded.

The Missouri call was addressed to Republicans alone. The Cincinnati response, prepared by Judge Matthews and signed by Gov. Cox, Judge Hoadley with myself, urged all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement to attend these meetings. Of this call Groesbeck told me that we should circulate fifty thousand throughout the United States.

Soon after the issue of this call two questions engaged the attention of the parties interested. The first had relation to participation of Democrats, the second to the participation of professionals in the movement. Democratic leaders feared a movement irrespective of their organization and appealing to the people upon the strength of its principles alone, and they demanded as the condition of their support that the movement should be exclusively Republican in its character. While we found the Democratic people on the one hand willing to engage, we found the Democratic leaders on the other reluctant. So far as personal connection with it upon which a word or explanation from me may not be improper. I was the member from Ohio of the Committee on Resolutions, and it is true, as has been stated, that the tariff plank of the platform is in my handwriting. When the Committee on Resolutions met we found in our surprise a majority of protectionists, or of persons unwilling to indorse the invitation to the convention issued in Missouri. Mr. Defrees, of Washington, proposed a resolution declaring the terms that the Executive Department had, under the Constitution, no charge upon the subject of tariff. Colonel Grosvenor proposed, as the ultimatum, the adoption of the Missouri resolution. The Defrees resolution was adopted, 23 to 14. Discovering that the Missouri resolution would fail, the Revenue Reformers upon the committee offered its succession, and with a view to averting the blow, first the New York call, which Mr. Greeley had signed to; second, a resolution drawn by Judge Rice, of Alavama, in these words:

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts a needless burden upon the people; that a general reform of the tariff is due to the industry of the country, whereby every unjust and unnecessary burden upon that industry may be removed, and that the discharge of this great duty pertains properly to the representatives of the people and all the States in Congress, unmolested by executive interference.

Both these propositions were defeated. Colonel Grosvenor then proposed that we should come back to the convention, and as did the Whigs in 1860, go to the convention without any platform, save the character of our candidates. This also, although it elicited some enthusiastic support, was finally rejected, and the Missouri Defrees, having been adopted as the sense of the committee—as to its substance but the form was referred to a sub-committee consisting of John Defrees, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, W. Bell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. David A. Wells and myself, and put in such shape as to express accurately the meaning of the committee. This sub-committee adopted the following resolution, in the hope that, although it had not the power to give to the Democratic party of free or revenue reform, we should thereby at least avoid the false issue of protection, the President in a Vice President had no constitutional duty to perform upon the subject:

"We favor a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, including the interest of the public debt, the moderate annual reduction of the principal the reof, and that the great task of framing such a system pertains to the wisdom of the representatives of the people and of the States in Congress, unmolested by executive interference."

The sub-committee failed to agree. Mr. Defrees's resolution, in its original form, was reported to me by myself, Gov. Hamilton and Mr. Bell. The resolution I have quoted was reported by Mr. Wells and myself. To this majority report was added by a vote of 20 to 6, Gov. Hamilton having meanwhile reported that he was expected to make a sub-committee report required modification, and voting in the committee in favor of the Missouri resolution. The Committee on Resolutions, having adjourned leaving another sub-committee at work upon the form of the resolve of the platform to report to the convention there to find that after debating a majority of the convention had expressed unequivocally their substantial approval of the views of the protectionist minority of the Committee on Resolutions. It therefore became necessary still further to modify the resolution, which was done in the morning, at my instance, to conform to the evident will of the convention, and the resolution passed as a plank in which it was reported by the Committee on Platform; the resolution as since published having been finally adopted by the committee by a single dissenting vote, that of Mr. Waldo Hutchins, of New York, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law (Gratz Brown), his whimsical, his crotchety, erratic course stamps him as a public man of eminent unwisdom. From the American people would be as fortunate a day to make President as they would have been to have trusted him with the power which Abraham Lincoln wisely exercised in the matter of the Niagara Falls conference.

STATE POLITICS.

Active Canvass in Greene County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, Aug. 21, 1872.

We are having quite a lively time here. The Republicans have established their headquarters in the new Town Hall, and the Democrats theirs over a new bar room. Colonel L. C. Reeves, Clerk of the New Jersey Legislature, has been here for over a week, and has made speeches at Jefferson, Greensville, Greensburg and Carmichaels. He delivered a speech here last Thursday evening. This gentleman has succeeded in satisfying the Democrats that their candidate and some of them are disappointed at having to support Mr. Greeley for President. Last Thursday evening, Mr. Colonel Reeves's speech, the hall was illuminated by tar barrels. Cheer after cheer went up for Grant and Wilson and the State ticket. Hon. B. Donley and Colonel Buchanan are taking an active part in the canvass with Colonel Reeves.

B.

Fiendish Work.

CHICAGO, August 23.—A mixed train on the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroad was thrown from the track near Pleasant Creek this morning by obstructions placed upon the track by some one apparently unknown. Three cars were completely demolished; Walter Cotes, train boss, was instantly killed, and a passenger, named Healey, so fright-ened that he died in a few hours after the affair. Four other passengers were badly injured, and one, it is believed, fatally.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A pleasure barge on the Connecticut river was struck by lightning on Thursday evening. Two persons were killed and forty injured.

Thomas J. Speer, member of Congress from the Fourth district of Georgia, died at Barnesville in that State on Sunday.

Louis Johnson, a banker, died in Washington city Thursday, in the eighty-second year of his age.

The steamship Donau, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamer Vandalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

James Dinelea, a native of Boston, aged twenty-seven, suicided yesterday, at New Orleans, by shooting himself through the head.

A severe wind storm yesterday uprooted a foundry, the Masonic Temple and Allen's block at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Pelton stine and a boy named Goodrich were injured severely.

The fourth day's races at Milwaukee, Wis., was a failure, the trotting race between the celebrated mares, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, not taking place as advertised. The Maid being sick and Lucy sprained the tendon of her fore leg caused their non-appearance.

The Japanese bark Fu Ju Onaree arrived at San Francisco yesterday afternoon, from Hong Kong, with a cargo of teas. This is the first vessel, flying the Japanese colors and manned by Japanese, that ever entered an American port.

The steamer Iowa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York last night.

Warner Wilson, colored, and a German boy named Henry Guiser, were drowned yesterday, at St. Joseph, Mo.

"COUSIN" GRATZ BROWN.

HIS SOUTHERN RELATIVES.

Not a Union Man Among Them.

GENERAL DIX'S NOMINATION.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Who is Gratz Brown—in his family what are his blood ties? Who are the eminent men of his genius? Who are his natural supporters? His natural friends are men who could claim his attention by a community of blood. His numerous kinship has been mentioned. The extent of it has not been overestimated. It is probable that he has more than one thousand cousins living, close enough of kin to claim his recognition by calling him "Cousin Gratz," and it is probable that nine hundred of them have been and are rebels and Democrats. So when Gratz went back to Democracy he went back to his old family, and they received him as they did the Blairs, who are of the same family. Let us see who they are that received him and became his warm supporters.

1. The Breckinridges, John C., Wm. C. P., Robert J., were all officers of the rebel army. We know or cut one mnn of this name now living who is at all prominent that is an opponent of cousin Gratz—Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, of St. Louis. The family is a large one, very large, and only a few of them were Union men, and still fewer are now Republicans. The sub-divisions of this family, the Grysons, Pollocks, Gamboes, Watts, etc., were all or nearly all rebels, and among them such rebels as Hon. J. P. Hoge-bloe, rebel agent in Canada, who married a cousin of Gratz Brown.

2. The Brown family proper. Of this one the vast majority were Southern people, slaveholders, and nearly all of them rebels, and among them is the noted name of the Yergers, of Mississippi. Gratz Brown's father was a Union man, and so were his brothers, but they are all now with him—gone back to the old family roof.

3. Of the Preston branch there are a host, and it is a difficult thing to find a Union man among them; but rebel officers were plentiful. William Preston, of Kentucky, rebel General; Wm. Ballard Preston, of Virginia, rebel Confederate State Senator; John S. Preston, rebel General; A. S. Johnston, the great rebel General; William P. Johnston, confidential aid of Jeff. Davis; John B. Floyd, o great notoriety; the Professor Johnston and Professor Venable, of the University of Virginia, who are engaged in preparing a series of school books for Southern children, are connected with Gratz by the marriage of his cousins. What shall we say of the Lesleys, Carrigans, Peyonis, Whitings, &c., in Virginia and the South. They are the choicest names of the Southern lineage, should one be elected, these men sacrifice their personal friend and will support Grant, the country's defender and avenger, for the country's sake, and the sake of the party? Let us be rather light and of poor quality. The old soldiers are a unit for their old leader. Altogether the old majority of 43,000 is not only expected to be given, but well-posted Republicans are certain it will be increased. Greeley had and has many personal admirers here, but the illegal, illiterate child of the irregular coalition which threatens the country with a second war has no enthusiasm. If

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that it is its belief that the nomination of General Dix for Governor by the Republicans has placed the result of the election in New York beyond doubt. The ticket was made to be elected, and the Greeleyites appear so to understand it.

PENNSYLVANIA will be fully represented in the Louisville Convention. It is understood that the "straights" are working up the organization actively. A gentleman in one of the outlying districts of Pittsburgh obtained within a short time the names of one hundred and sixty Democrats to a paper in support of the movement.

HON. JAMES. L. GRAHAM is doing effective work on the stump and in assisting to perfect the local organization. He has spoken to large ward meetings in Allegheny during the week, and will resume his labors as soon as he recovers from the hoarseness produced by much speaking. In his Allegheny speeches he exhorted all Republicans to come up unitedly to the support of MCJUNKIN for Congress; and as chairman of the EVANS Investigating Committee successfully met the slanders against Gen. HARTRANFT. The example of Senator GRAHAM in entering on the work of local organization and creating an interest by personal labor is worthy of imitation. It is just this kind of effort that achieves success.

GREELEYISM is on the wane in Pennsylvania, with the Democrats, we mean; for with Republicans it never had any considerable strength. It is the testimony of candid observers that there is a decided tendency among Democrats to eject the "boiled crow" which they inconsiderately swallowed, and *fall back* on "Straight" diet. It is an indisputable fact that the number of Democrats who will not go GREELEY is larger than a month ago, and is constantly increasing. Those who have waited to see the tide rise for GREELEY have waited in vain, and become convinced that it is not going to rise at all. To our friends abroad we say: Pennsylvania is sound. The State will go for HARTRANFT in October and GRANT in November.

IT is not necessary that a weather-vane should have a mind of its own in order faithfully to show from which quarter of the heavens the winds blow. The more freely it obeys the impulse of the free breeze, the more fully it *fulfills all the* requirements expected of it. Hence the value of the *Herald* as an indicator of public opinion; and hence, too, the significance of its admission that, while only the other day the operators in gold were preaching a rise this fall to 125, as a consequence of the probable election of GREELEY, the whole crowd are now on the other tack, and looking to see a decline to 110 or below it, as a result of the certain re-election of President GRANT; which event, says the *Herald*, "is now expected by the Wall street fraternity as confidently as was Mr. GREELEY'S" a short time ago. The opposition press has just now considerable to say about "straws." What does it think of this?

THE friendship of some is as fatal as the enmity of others, and it is by no means certain that the *World's* advocacy of Mr. GREELEY'S election is not of this class. That paper devotes a column of classic abuse to Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN and the straight-out Democratic movement, but is compelled, after all, to admit that in the nomination of HORACE GREELEY Democratic honor was "drowned." The *World* is very angry with Colonel DUNCAN and his coadjutors for undertaking to pluck up this "drowned Democratic honor by the locks," without being invited to do so, but it cannot conceal from itself or from others the fact that it lies there, at the bottom of the sea, pale and stark dead. The *World's* theory in this matter is that of the punctilious Frenchman who refused to be rescued from a watery grave because his would-be savior had not been introduced to him. Whether the mass of Democratic voters have any such nice scruples, however, remains to be seen.

WITHIN a few days, New York papers report, the practical enforcement of the Civil Service reform will begin in the various Federal offices in that city, when applicants for appointment to positions will in every case be required to undergo a competitive examination of a more or less severe character, according to the grade of the appointment sought. From the beginning of his administration President GRANT has steadily sought to introduce an earnest and honest reform in the Civil Service of the country. It is to be hoped the plan which is now perfected may have a fair and impartial trial, with whose operation no real or supposed political exigencies shall be suffered to interfere. The policy of bestowing offices as rewards for partisan services is, to say the least, demoralizing. The rules which have been adopted may not accomplish all that is expected or desired, but if they are faithfully carried out the result cannot fail to be a great improvement in all branches of the public service. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the delivery of GREELEY'S Portland speech, in which he virtually promised to parcel out the public offices pro rata among his supporters in the event of his election, the subject of Civil Service reform has been wholly abandoned by opposition papers and orators as an issue which does not enter into the campaign. Significant.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the reports which reach us from England to the effect that the iron-ship-building of the northern rivers, which has shown such remarkable activity for so long a time, is every week becoming less and less vigorous, we get the encouraging news that at no time in this country within the past ten years, has there been so much energy displayed in the construction of vessels, as at present. Nor is this true of iron ship-building alone—a similar healthy activity is reported in the business of building wooden vessels. Maine journals say that the shipyards of that State are alive with industry; that the ring of the ax is heard in them as before the rebellion, and that all along the coast the influence of this favorable change is felt. It should be remembered that this cheering condition of affairs is principally due to the liberal legislation of the last Congress respecting the drawbacks of duties on materials which enter into the composition and construction of American vessels—a distinctively Republican measure. As this important trade falls off in England, it will—provided no change is made in the tariff or in the governing party and policy of the country—be certain to increase here; a fact which voters would do well to remember in connection with the many other considerations they are called upon to study before depositing their votes at the polls.

MR. GREELEY IN THE WAR.

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday we referred to Mr. GREELEY as the incarnate *Tribune* set up before the people as a Presidential candidate. He is, however, at present equally well known in another character—that of a New York city politician, ever hungry for office, imbued with a double portion of the spirit of the notorious class, and deeply conversant with all the despicable and disgusting arts and processes to which the class owe their widely extended infamy. It is very important—indeed, essential—that the people should think of GREELEY in his two-fold character, if they would fully understand and justly judge his words and actions. Both words and actions are liable to be misconstrued and misrepresented, and common charity looking at the virtuous intentions of a speaker or actor, may fairly suggest indulgence, pardon, or even applause, where the language, not thus modified or colored by its source, would call for mere condemnation or contempt.

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Mr. GREELEY, as we remarked yesterday, having by persistent agitation of the subject of slavery, done all he could to irritate the people of the Southern States, and to create a feeling among the manufacturers, farmers and commercial classes is that President GRANT is a safe man; that the people are doing well, and that they "don't want any change under such a chief as old reformer HORACE." We take it that this question of prosperous times is, after all, the pivotal point on which the Presidential struggle hinges. The *Herald* correspondent affects to sneer at this cry of "Prosperity GRANT," and to deprecate the apathy of the people with respect to "reform of all sorts;" but it is to be taken for granted that the people are the best judges of their own interests and of the wisest methods of advancing them; and when—as the writer admits—all classes of men, notwithstanding high prices and taxes, are better off than they ever were before, they will not be likely to exchange such a state of auspicious prosperity and thrift at the instigation of anybody—certainly not at the bidding of a coalition whose advent to power would unsettle all this solid advantage, and tend to bring suspense, distrust and distress upon the country. The object and aim of goverament is said to be the greatest good of the greatest number. This, the Republican party has secured, and the people themselves will see to it that it is maintained.

A LONDON letter writer referring to the presence of Gen. Sherman at a recent gathering there, says: "Gen. Sherman has seen a great deal of the higher classes of English society in a brief space of time, and it was a pleasure to hear the testimony he bore to the universal friendliness which is expressed toward America. He has talked with the queen and her family, with cabinet ministers, with military officers high in command, and he is convinced of the sincerity of their feelings. One of the most emphatic utterances which he heard was from the Prince of Wales, who in the strongest way expressed his sense of the greatness of the American republic, and his ardent hopes for the cultivation of kindly sentiments toward each one on the part of Great Britain and the United States."

THE experiments heretofore made with petroleum as a substitute for coal in the smelting of iron have demonstrated two things: First, that a considerable saving was effected; and, second, that the iron manufactured was of a superior quality. A joint stock company is now being formed at Titusville for the manufacture of iron by this process. The blast furnace will be specially adapted for the required purposes, and the result will be looked for with general interest, as involving the future of the iron trade in this country. If successful, as it promises to be, if there are not very grave errors in the calculations of scientific men and experts, then the oil region will become the center of a new industry.

RELATIVE to the Louisville Straight-out Convention the Chicago *Times* says: "If any of Dr. Greeley's whippers-in have ever read the Hebrew Scriptures, they may remember that the cloud no bigger than a man's hand increased until it covered the whole heavens. Why did not the crow-eaters of Israel put a stop to that cloud's unreasonable, hypocritical and fraudulent proceedings? The record tells us that they were not particularly desirous of doing so."

Out in Indiana they call enthusiastic Greeley assemblages "blue-mass meetings."

CONCERNING GRANT'S ELECTION.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who does not attempt to conceal his GREELEY bias, has furnished that paper with a general review of the campaign, based on information derived from personal observation and inquiry during a widely extended range of travel in different States of the Union. He sums up the case by saying that he believes the generally prosperous condition of the people "will resist all shouts of reform;" that the predominant feeling among the manufacturers, farmers and commercial classes is that President GRANT is a safe man; that the people are doing well, and that they "don't want any change under such a chief as old reformer HORACE." We take it that this question of prosperous times is, after all, the pivotal point on which the Presidential struggle hinges. The *Herald* correspondent affects to sneer at this cry of "Prosperity GRANT," and to deprecate the apathy of the people with respect to "reform of all sorts;" but it is to be taken for granted that the people are the best judges of their own interests and of the wisest methods of advancing them; and when—as the writer admits—all classes of men, notwithstanding high prices and taxes, are better off than they ever were before, they will not be likely to exchange such a state of auspicious prosperity and thrift at the instigation of anybody—certainly not at the bidding of a coalition whose advent to power would unsettle all this solid advantage, and tend to bring suspense, distrust and distress upon the country. The object and aim of goverament is said to be the greatest good of the greatest number. This, the Republican party has secured, and the people themselves will see to it that it is maintained.

A LONDON letter writer referring to the presence of Gen. Sherman at a recent gathering there, says: "Gen. Sherman has seen a great deal of the higher classes of English society in a brief space of time, and it was a pleasure to hear the testimony he bore to the universal friendliness which is expressed toward America. He has talked with the queen and her family, with cabinet ministers, with military officers high in command, and he is convinced of the sincerity of their feelings. One of the most emphatic utterances which he heard was from the Prince of Wales, who in the strongest way expressed his sense of the greatness of the American republic, and his ardent hopes for the cultivation of kindly sentiments toward each one on the part of Great Britain and the United States."

THE experiments heretofore made with petroleum as a substitute for coal in the smelting of iron have demonstrated two things: First, that a considerable saving was effected; and, second, that the iron manufactured was of a superior quality. A joint stock company is now being formed at Titusville for the manufacture of iron by this process. The blast furnace will be specially adapted for the required purposes, and the result will be looked for with general interest, as involving the future of the iron trade in this country. If successful, as it promises to be, if there are not very grave errors in the calculations of scientific men and experts, then the oil region will become the center of a new industry.

RELATIVE to the Louisville Straight-out Convention the Chicago *Times* says: "If any of Dr. Greeley's whippers-in have ever read the Hebrew Scriptures, they may remember that the cloud no bigger than a man's hand increased until it covered the whole heavens. Why did not the crow-eaters of Israel put a stop to that cloud's unreasonable, hypocritical and fraudulent proceedings? The record tells us that they were not particularly desirous of doing so."

Out in Indiana they call enthusiastic Greeley assemblages "blue-mass meetings."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Prussian War Minister is turning the heroes of Sedan to good account by recalling them to assist in the gathering of the harvests in districts where agricultural labor is unusually scarce.

A South Carolina planter has in his possession a strange chicken in the shape of a hen changed into a rooster. The chicken laid eggs, and raised a brood of chickens this year, since which time it has undergone a complete metamorphosis. It has a new comb and tail, and it is to all intents and purposes a rooster.

All beer casks now in use are to be gauged at the expense of the government to ascertain if any are of greater capacity than contemplated by the recent law, which provides only stamps for hogsheads, barrels, sixth and eighth barrels.

A colored woman in Illinois is the owner of a hog that has won the championship as a rooter. Some time last week it was rooting around in her barn yard, and rooted up four silver watches, two breast pins, and a number of other valuable articles.

A party of courageous tourists in Colorado recently ascended Gray's Peak, one of the loftiest points of the Rocky Mountains. This mountain is 14,300 feet above the level of the sea, Mont Blanc being 15 800. The view obtained by the party from the summit is described as grand in the extreme.

Western papers say that corn, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, never promised a more bountiful yield in this country. Carpenters are busy making scaling ladders to enable the farmers to reach the ear and secure the crop. Corn is reported nineteen feet high in some of the bottoms, and still going up.

A colored man, now and for some years employed in a family in Boston, was once given by a former owner to his daughter, as her dowry. That woman, his former mistress, is now in poverty, and he now sends her, for her support, a considerable portion of his wages, and has done so ever since he learned of her necessitous condition.

The project of constructing a canal between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, with a view of opening a new river route from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard, continues to attract considerable attention in the Southern States.

Oregon is developing a valuable fish enterprise on the Columbia river. This season beautiful salmon were caught and cured to the amount of $500,000 in gold, at wholesale prices.

The Spanish authorities in Havana having ordered plates to be prepared and $3,000,000 in notes for Cuban use to be printed in New York, sharpers in the latter city are reported to have doubled up on the order, and to have avenged Houard by flooding the Gem of the Antilles with $6,000,000 worth of the paper.

This is the season for rural editors to acknowledge gifts of sweet corn, watermelons and turnips with thanks. All our country exchanges are engaged in returning thanks of this sort.

Out in Indiana the other day, as an express train was running at full speed, a little insect flying in the air struck the engineer so squarely in the ear that it entered the ear and so crazed him that the train had to be stopped and surgical aid procured.

The leaders of what is known as the "Old Catholic" movement have invited two Bishops of the English established Church, and also Bishop Whittingham, of the Episcopal Church in Maryland, to meet them at their approaching Congress at Munich.

A paragraph is now in circulation thus: "A book printed and published, but *not written*. The title of this volume is 'Colloquies: Desultory, but Chiefly Upon Poetry and Poets.' Apart from its intrinsic merits, it is a curiosity, being the first unwritten book." The entire volume was transcribed from the author's mind to the press, and his work given to the public without ever having been written with a pen.

A noteworthy fact attending the new birth of Chicago is the immense increase of savings accounts in the savings banks. There are fourteen of these excellent institutions in Chicago, and the aggregate of their deposits cannot, it is said, foot up less than ten millions of dollars.

A Memphis local editor who got drunk was fined five times the usual penalty, on the ground that it was his place to set a good example. Served him right.

The new gold notes are becoming very popular in California, and appear likely to displace a large amount of the present coin circulation of that State, leaving so much more gold to come east.

At Williamsport, in this State, the Roman Catholic priest, Father Stack, who was excommunicated for refusing to admit the dogma of Papal infallibility, and who successfully resisted the claim of the Bishop to the church property, is, with those of his people who agree with him, about to organize an "Old Catholic" congregation, and build a church for themselves.

During a terrific thunder-storm in England, the other day, a young lady's chignon was struck by lightning and torn from her head, she herself being unharmed. On search being made in the garden the missing article was found, reduced to the size of a ball of worsted, its crewhile dark color prematurely changed to gray, and the coarse hair being, generally speaking, "frizzled" beyond redemption.

The injury suffered by vegetation during the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius is now attributed to the action of common salt, which fell with the ashes in very considerable quantities. The effects produced upon the plants differed from such as are occasioned by heat, or the mechanical action of ashes alone.

A lady on an eastern railroad train was recently somewhat annoyed by the unnecessary politeness of a man occupying the same seat, but did not suspect his purpose until he was gone. She then found that her pocket book had gone, too, but in its place was a diamond ring worth ten times as much, which had slipped from one of the rascal's light fingers.

A western exchange epigramatically defines the "Liberal" movement to be a scheme to allow burglars to go unpunished, and then give them the things they would have stolen.

In New York, the other day, a boy's paper kite that had attained a great altitude was observed to emit sparks, and a moment afterward it was reduced to ashes, evidently having been struck by one of those intrusive rays of the sun that are said to be stealing a march upon us.

Recent observations have been made in Vermont, by one of the leading geologists of Boston, with the intent to verify the reports of the existence of large amounts of iron ore in the northern portion of the State. The quantity of this ore seems inexhaustible from recent discoveries and scientific researches. The State has also valuable lead deposits.

THE most impressive and solemn rebuke yet administered to Senator Sumner for his advice to the colored people to vote for Horace Greeley comes from an ex-slave. "Sojourner Truth," now verging toward a hundred years of age, the first half of which was passed amid the horrors of chattelhood, and whose last part has been devoted to incessant labors, struggles and endurances in behalf of the race to which she belongs, is termed—this aged sybil, whose strange sacrificial wanderings, adventure and escapes in the interest of the liberation of her people during the existence of the peculiar institution, equal the highest and most devoted emprise of any hero in any country or age—and whose wierd and wonderful speeches, on fire of a power greater than all oratory, have in years past bound the most cultivated and fastidious audiences with a sense of awe—has lifted up her voice to declare that the only safety of her race lies in the combined ascendancy of the Republican party, and that Greeley and Sumner have turned their backs upon the colored people and joined themselves to their worst enemies. "Sojourner Truth" is perhaps better known among the colored people than even Frederick Douglass himself, and in her way wields a power among them second to none. The time has been when Senator Sumner himself sat at the feet of this ebony prophetess to learn wisdom. Let him interpret the meaning of her utterance now.

SAYS the New York *Bulletin*: "Just at present, business affairs in the South and Southwest appear to be in a sort of lull preceding the activity that may be expected to result from the crop movements. The first installments of new cotton are beginning to arrive in Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and other States, and admonish the country store-keepers that their stocks of goods are very light, and that the planters will be soon in a condition to buy freely. As a result, we notice in nearly all our Southern exchanges reports of a general stampede of merchants from the interior to New York to buy goods. The same condition of affairs is noticeable in the Western States, and at present the indications may be regarded as favorable for a very active though probably a very late fall trade."

NEW Orleans physicians believe that the poison of yellow fever is insignificant as compared with that of small-pox. At a conference of the leading doctors of that city, lately, the general expression of opinion was that the origin of yellow fever is almost entirely local and traceable to isolated spots, infected at times with an intensely poisonous atmosphere, which, extending to other localities, communicates the disease.

THE IRON SCEPTER.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

It is among the most remarkable features of trade in this era that British iron manufacturers, with their own supplies of iron ore so short that they are obliged to import great quantities from Sweden and Spain, with coal rising to unusual prices in consequence of the inability of the mines to supply the demand, and with skilled labor growing scarce and the men demanding higher wages, are still desperately endeavoring to extend their hold upon the American iron markets. Iron is in such excessive demand in the British isles that there has been said by the English writers to be a metal famine, and prices rise steadily higher and higher. All branches of British industry suffer from this, because the use of iron in the arts is universal, and yet, the mania for dominating the American iron market still rages in those islands, and the iron-masters seem to be unable to learn wisdom from experience.

Their influence, beyond all question, was at the bottom of the ferocious assault that has been going on for several years upon the policy of our national government in fostering the American iron industry. They must have imagined that if they could only effect a reduction of our tariff on iron, the American iron-works would be doomed, and then the rich harvest of American trade would be open. But the reductions have been made, and the effect has been curious to behold. Instead of there being any reduction in the price of iron here, it has raised higher and higher, following the course of prices abroad, and the American iron-masters now have more encouragement than ever to go ahead. It is not now a limited body of iron-masters asking protection to save their works from destruction. It is the great body of consumers of iron asking that the iron-works so rapidly springing up everywhere shall be encouraged as the only permanent relief from the arbitrary and ruinous policy of the British iron trade.

Last year the product of American iron was not quite two millions of tons, owing to the suspension of the coal trade, but for which it would probably have reached two and a quarter millions. The high prices have imparted such a stimulus to the business that we may this season reach a product of three millions of tons, though such an advance in a single year would be so vast that we can scarcely expect it. The essential element of progress in this industry is confidence in the future, since the amounts of capital invested are so large that few persons are willing to risk their all thus, where a change of national policy may take away all the profits and cause a loss. The concessions of reduced duties have been caught up eagerly by the free-traders, and rejoiced over to such an extent as to produce a feeling of discouragement among many iron-masters. There, in fact, there was no occasion for it. And for a time this retarded increased investments. But the rise in prices has convinced these of their error, and shown them that the managers on the side of protection have been perfectly masters of the situation.

It is the impression in England that the British iron product has about reached its culmination, as the supplies of both ore and coal are short of the demands of the works, and cannot be increased except by importation. Hence the enormous efforts of the British iron-masters to grasp iron the trade of the world have not only caused iron to an extravagant price to consumers, but has revealed the limit of the mines, precipitated the importation of foreign ores, and raised the price of coal and consumers higher than ever, because the mines cannot supply the increased demand caused by the excessive manufacturing operations. Here, then, is our opportunity. For America is the only iron producer rising anywhere near England on the list. The highest annual British product has been five and a half millions of tons. Our highest has been two millions, and our rate of increase has been far beyond that of the British isle. As they have reached their limit and we have scarcely begun to develop the extent of our capacity, it seems to be admitted in England that the future of iron lies with us. If we can make three millions of tons this year we shall convince all the world of it, too.

This is the goal the Pennsylvania iron trade has ever kept in view, while many well meaning but misguided persons were holding us up before the people as selfish and monopolizing. We felt certain that just such a situation as has now occurred would come day by day, and the iron industry of Pennsylvania has been long and carefully built up, extended, strengthened and fortified, to be in readiness for it. For a long period it has been considered a test of liberality to encourage the importation of British iron at the expense of American, and while policy been generally adopted the American iron manufacture must have perished and our readers may imagine what would have been the condition of the coal trade and the state of prices. Take two millions of tons of iron out of the trade entirely, and the result must be such a short supply that prices would run up to famine rates. It is, therefore, as much a benefit to the iron trade of the world as to American iron-masters, that our industry has been fostered and kept alive often under adverse circumstances.

It may seem to many persons a wild freak of fancy to say that the day will come when American iron will become as much a staple export as cotton, wheat or corn. Nevertheless that day has been long looked for, and it has been one of the chief aims of the protective policy to build up and extend the production until it would become great enough to control the trade of the world. Certainly in this country so limited in extent as Great Britan could dominate the iron trade of the world, as she has so long done, we can, with our immense wealth of iron and coal and our fast accumulating capital, do that much. Twenty years hence, if we are true to ourselves in the meantime, the American iron product will reach eight or ten millions of tons a year, and we may even be able by that time to export a ten of iron for every bale of cotton. The area of cotton and wheat in American commerce has been a great one. But the era of iron, now dawning upon us, is destined to be far greater. But to insure this we need Presidents who will not leave protection to be strangled in Congress while the Constitution gives the veto power to avert such calamities.

IN the museum of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., is a curiosity in the shape of a bird's nest. Aside from its ingenious construction as a swinging nest, partly suspended by strings and cords, carefully woven into the nest and around the slender branch which holds it, another evidence of the builder's sagacity is given. As the young birds grew and the nest became daily heavier, the mother bird saw that the slender twig, about the thickness of a pipe-stem, to which it was attached, could not support it much longer, so she made it secure by fastening a stout cord about it, and passing the end around a stout limb above, which steadied it and made it safe. The cord is wound several times about the limb and the end tucked under, to prevent its unwinding.

IT is now asserted by explorers of Central Asia that Humboldt's conception of the mountain systems of that region was incorrect. He regarded the Bolor and Khen Lun ranges as distinct from the Himmalayas, whereas they are in fact a continuation of the same system. The country is a vast elevated basin, inclosed on all sides but the east by the loftiest mountain range in the world.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Hamstead, a gentleman connected with the United States marine service, is reported engaged to Miss Ida Greeley, the eldest daughter of the saintly Chappaquan, the marriage to take place soon. Miss Greeley wanted to wait until she could speak of the White House as "the residence of the bride's father," but William wouldn't be jilted that way.

Mark Twain has just sailed for Europe. Mark has been there before, and stayed there some time; in fact, he had quite a good deal to say about his own and the other innocents' wanderings. It is believed that he will find seven or eight more sets of St. John's bones, and three or four tons of true crosses.

Henry Winston, a mulatto resident of Columbus, Kentucky, has become as white as any Caucasian. It took him seven years to do it.

Lawrence, Kansas, wanting a smart teacher, has hired a Mr. Mustard.

Ex-Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has gone to Vienna to consult a celebrated oculist.

Kate Field, who has just returned from Europe, brings home much interest in and considerable fresh information concerning republicanism in England and its leaders, and will probably give the press some interesting papers on the subject, and perhaps offer a lecture on the same topic this fall.

Mrs. Tator is a lady of California, who has long had her eye on the bar, as the proper soil where she might plant her tubercular abilities. She accordingly put herself through a course of legal sprouts and applied for admission to the bar of Santa Cruz. But her claims were indignantly rejected by the com-men-tators, and she is withering upon the arid surface of society.

It is considered certain that Bishop Bayley, of Newark, has been appointed to the archdiocese of Baltimore, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Spalding. Official notice of the appointment has not arrived, but Bishop Bayley has received a letter from Dr. Chatard, rector of the American College at Rome, in which letter he referred to the promotion as a matter about which Bishop Bayley had of course been apprised before the letter could have reached him. Bishop Gibbons also received a telegram from Rome conveying the intelligence that Bishop Bayley had been chosen as Archbishop Spalding's successor.

The distinguished artist, Sir Edwin Landseer, is reported to be recovering from the distressing illness which has afflicted him. This is good news to the friends of art, although the artist is too far advanced in years to be of any further creative advantage in his peculiar line. Landseer was in the painting of animals what Turner was in landscape.

It is announced on authority that it has been definitely settled that the Mikado of Japan will visit the United States when returning to his dominions. He will first disembark in New York, and after spending some time in Washington and other points of interest, proceed to San Francisco, from whence he will sail for Jeddo. The appointment of embassies to London and Paris is in consequence of this determination. Three vessels of war are to accompany the Mikado; one, being built in New York, will be despatched in time to meet the Emperor. Higher than ever, because the from the too demonstrative manifestations of friendship to be expected from the American people, as evidenced by the reception of the late ex-Emperor, the Mikado, it is understood, will repair first to Paris, and by degrees becoming accustomed to popular ovations, will be sufficiently hardened to submit with comparative ease to the lionizing tendencies of our people, who never do anything by halves.

Farmers in southern Kansas are contracting their corn to cattle dealers at eight and ten cents a bushel in the fields.

A Disease With a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part, also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's bitters, not only tones the stomach but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit and must be such a short supply that prices would run up to famine rates. It is, therefore, as much a benefit to the iron trade of the world as to American iron-masters, that our industry has been fostered and kept alive often under adverse circumstances.

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Probable War Between Russia and China—Preparations at Saint Petersburg and Pekin.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the *Schlesische Zeitung* says that Russia is preparing for a war with China. The territory of Kouldscha, on the western frontier of the latter country, was, in the last century, occupied by the Russian troops, but China now intends to regain possession of it. The Mahommedan population, however, are so hostile to the Chinese government that they have declared they will put to death any Chinese official who appears in the country. This would of course lead to a conflict, in which Russia will doubtless take the part of Kouldscha against its so-called oppressors. The government at Pekin seems to be already anticipating such a contingency, for it is building iron-clads and employing 1,500 men daily in the preparation of guns and ammunition. Emissaries are also sent among the Russian Khirgis to induce them to resume their old allegiance to China.

LATE accounts from Europe show that while in Berlin and other cities in Prussia house room cannot be had for the people who are camping out in open squares and vacant lots, the country districts are being depopulated by emigration to a greater extent than ever during the famine period in Ireland. And now we have the Swedish journals directing attention to the alarming decrease of population in that country, which they attribute directly to emigration, especially emigration to the United States, since their annual issues of emigrants from Sweden had reached 30,000, more than one-half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1869 the exodus was still greater, 38,500 having left the country. At the date of the 20th of August there had left the town of Goethenborg alone 20,463 persons, and they left principally that at the rate of 100 to 200 per week. The drain has since continued. If those be added to emigrants to other parts—to Germany, for instance, as domestics—it is not difficult to understand the apprehensions felt in Sweden on account of this depletion of labor.

THE elections throughout Italy have resulted in liberal victories, and nowhere more decided than in Rome. The clerical party, by participating in the canvass, has lost all the prestige which its supposed strength gave it, and demonstrated its own weakness. The Pope is said to have relied upon the result in Rome to show to the world how his people still loved him. A strong evidence of the nullification of the temporal power of the Pope is the action of the Princes Torlonia and Borghese, who, on being pressed to accept clerical nominations, replied that though they had all respect for the Pope, neither self-interest nor their own convictions would permit them to support his political pretensions. The liberal victory was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm at Rome by triumphial processions, illuminations, and, we are happy to say, good order.

THE advance sheets of the new Chicago Directory for 1872 show a large accession to the population. The number of names enrolled is 126,-174. It is difficult in this city to form very correct ideas of the actual population of that city upon this basis. The old cities of the East would have 600,000 on this showing. But in Chicago there has always been a large disproportion of single men, who represent only themselves in the Directory. This class is now largely in excess of any former period; and, besides, there are thousands who are merely temporarily there, and who cannot be counted on in making a total of the permanent population. There is no doubt, however, but that the population has greatly increased within the past year. The population will probably not exceed 400,000, but even this is a splendid showing for a burnt-out city.

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Applicants for other School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th

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Whole Mortgage is for $400,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. NEES,
O. C. MANFULL, W. MCINTOSH,
E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. MCDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTS8

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grenville Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 23, 1872.

The full reports of the French loan have come in, and are as follows: The sum required was $700,000,000; the sum subscribed was $8,200,000,000—about twelve times as much as was wanted. Of this Paris took $2,625,000,000, the departmental $385,000,000, and foreign countries $4,730,000. The Paris branch of the house of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, subscribed (or $45,000,0 0). The result is looked upon by the public generally as making the duration of the republic certain, as it shows the confidence of the French people and the financial world in general in the present government.

Considerable misapprehension is caused by the quotations of the *loan* at 3 per cent. premium, whereas it is only the allotments of 15 per cent. that are at a premium, which would be but about 1-20 of 1 per cent. on the figure the loan was sold at. Even so reliable an authority as Philadelphia *Ledger*, in speaking of Drexel & Co.'s subscription to the loan, fell into the error of quoting the *loan* at 3¼ to 4 per cent. premium, whereas it is only the installment of 15 per cent. that carries the premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114	114
10-40s	112	112¼	112¼
New 5s	112	112¼	113¼
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¾
Currency 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Pacifics	123¼

—Large sales are reported of the seven-thirty first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at par and accrued interest. It is difficult to realize that this corporation has in so short a time on the work of construction was commenced already completed a length of road greater than that of the New York Central Railroad and its connecting lines, extending from Albany, N. Y., to Cleveland, O., and nearly as long as all the combined roads, beginning at Portland, Me., through Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the City of Washington. It is now the free simple owner of nearly ten millions of acres of valuable land, adjacent to the track in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington, an area twice the size of Massachusetts. Track laying is progressing at the rate of three miles per day, and trains will reach the Missouri river in October. The line is now being located among the Yellowstone in Montana. There is no opposition from the Indians on any part of the route.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 23, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Western Union Tel	75	75	75	75	75	75
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Adams Express	87	87	87	87	87	87
Wells, Fargo Express	81	81	81	81	81	81
Western Express	55	55	55	55	55	55
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Michigan Southern	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Illinois Central	129	129	129	129	129	129
Cleveland and Pitts	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago and Northwest	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	54	54	54	54	54	54
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred	96	96	96	96	96	96
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Chicago and Alton	112			112		112
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central	100¾			100¾		
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	95¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	61	United Cos's of N. J.	122
Catawissa	46½	Susquehan Navigation	18
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	35¾	Reading	98

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—With this issue we close the general and produce market report for the week. Our dealers have done a very fair business, much better for the month of August, than for a number of years previous for the same month. A great depression has been felt, however, in the apple and potatoe trade, owing to the fact that farmers will persist in bringing their products to the city, instead of entrusting their goods to our commission merchants, who, as a rule, can realize higher prices and thus be able to make better returns to the farmers who come to the city and act as their own salesmen, many of whom for the sake of returning home with empty wagons, let their products go at any price, thereby ruining the legitimate trade of the city. As an example, we saw a sale made by a farmer, of a lot of fine apples at 75c per bbl. To-day will be a fine opportunity to speculate in fruits, those at least of a perishable nature, for they will not stand to keep over until next Monday, our dealers preferring to sell at cost rather than suffer a total loss. In other articles there is little to note worthy of mention. The present prospect looks well for a good fall trade. During the past forty-eight hours there has been a decided improvement in the temperature of the weather, the late rain having effected to cool the atmosphere.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

ASHES—Sold, common, 4¾ @ cent., 4¼c; refined, 5¾ @ cent., 6¼c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c @ 3¾c; pots, 6c; pearls, 7½c @ 8c.

APPLES—This is what might be termed a dead dog in the market, and are selling for whatever price is offered. The receipts have been 74 barrels. The leading rates are $1 00@2 00 per bbl, and slow sale at these prices.

APPLE BUTTER—There is not a very large supply in the market, but only a fair demand at 5@7c.

BUTTER—The market is ng what might be considered active, but still good butter sells readily at 16@18c, while common sells dull at 14c. The receipts were 28 pkgs.

BEANS—With a moderate demand we quote sales at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₰ obl.

CORN MEAL—There is scarcely any change to note in prices, with sales at $3 25 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Previous quotations are the present ruling figures: Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONFECTIONERY LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₰ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A very good business is reported by all the dealers. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 12c; sugar cured shoulders, 11c; plain do 8½c; breakfast bacon 14c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10c. Lard, in tierces, lic; half bbls 10¾c; pails 11¾c. Mess pork $19 50 per bbl.

EGGS—The stock now on hand is ample for present wants, and fresh sell readily at 21c@22c.

FEATHERS—Some of the Chicago "scorher" still has the tendency to fluctuate the market here, and quotations go below the figures we quoted in our last present. We quote nominally as follows: Spring wheat $5 @ 55c; winter $5 @ 60c per pound. Some fancy lots sold a fraction higher. The mill rates are unchanged. We quote small sales of rye flour at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the grain receipts since our last:

	Cars.	Bush.
Oats, sacks	2,609	1,106

Wheat holders are not disposed to operate very heavy just at present and are holding off until better advices reach them from the West. Prices remain firm; new red $1 73@1 75; old red scarce at $1 80@1 85; new white $1 80@1 85. Corn are nominally unchanged; old white 43c; mixed 41c and new 35c. Rye remains without material change at 75@80c. Oats—With no material change we quote nominally at 40c; yellow 62c; shelled firm at 61@62c; car to 61c sells at 59@60c.

GROCERIES.—We have very little to report that is new in this branch of trade. Business keeps up very well for the month of August—in fact it is larger than for years—and from the rapid growth of the city and its surroundings, the grocery trade here must likewise increase. We have no change to note in our quotations.

Coffee—Panco 60 coffees, 25 strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 26c; O G Java 32c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; extra C 11½c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11¾c; fruit sugars 9¾@9¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & K fancy 65c; H & K extra 60c; H & E No 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Cinnamon, pepper, 28c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1.

HAY—The market still remains firm, the demand continuing firm. Old hay sells readily at $23 @ ton; new, $20@$6, according to grade.

LARD OIL—Sperm and No. 1 Chicago extra No 1 is quoted at 78@80c.

POTATOES are very dull and almost any price can buy them; sales were made at $1 00 per bbl and upwards, but the market prices are $1 50@2 per bbl. We quote Jersey sweets at $7@7 50 per bbl, and Maryland sweets at $4@4 25 per bbl.

PEACHES sell readily at $1 50@2 50 per box, according to quality.

PEARS—Choice Bartletts sell at $5.

PLUMS—A good demand is had for this article, and they find ready sale at $4@4 50 per box; good green plums sell at $2 @2 25 per box.

POULTRY—A very fair market is reported for spring chickens at 40@50c per pair.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $3 37½; store lots are selling at $3 62; clover seed remains inactive, while flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

WATER MELONS—Sales are at $15@20 per 100, and Marylands at $10@20 per 100.

TALLOW is without change, and prices rule firm at 8@8½c per lb.

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported, and high-wines are selling in job lots at 92@93c.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 23, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was not an active one, buyers being disposed to hold off or purchase sparingly. In regard to prices we have no material change to notice: at Parker's sales are reported at $3 22@3 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; prices rule about the same as the day previous. Spot or August 21½c; September 22¾c; October 22¾c.

SUGAR, BARRELS.

The supply keeps up with the demand. We note sales of city make at $1 80; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—The *Courier* says: The following are the

SALES:

400 bbls upper road, spot	@ 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 20
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 20
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 27½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40

The market yesterday was very quiet, both on upper and lower roads, and prices are about the same as the day before, at $3 20@3 27½ on the lower road, $3 40 at Oil City, and $3 20@3 25 on the upper road and feeder lines.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Closing 23¼.—Crude in Philadelphia still unsettled and nominally dull and quoted at 11¾@11¾c. A sale was reported made, within a day or two, not before reported, of 4,000 bbls 8 gravities for 11¾c; refined held higher and in sympathy with the crude market; moderate demand from shippers; quoted at 23¾@24c; cases steady and held at 28@29c. Philadelphia delivery market is unsettled and dull; sales equivalent to 2,000 bbls refined, spot delivery, at 20¾c, less a return.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¾@21¾c; crude, in bulk, 10½c; cases, 27c; sales none; futures: September 22½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 23.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 20@3 25.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet and dull at $3 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet but firmer at $3 30.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market quiet; ordinary on Oil creek $3 20@3 25; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 40.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market quiet; August 21¾@21¾c; September, 22½@22¾c; crude 10¼c.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market very quiet at $3 40; no sales to-day.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 23.—Market quiet and firm at $3 50; heard of but few sales.

TIDIOUTE, August 23.—Market quiet at $3 10.

HOUSTVILLE, August 23.—Market firm at $3 30a 3 35.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet; spot $3 30a 3 35.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Hutchinson & B	Liberty Oil Works	456
D H Mc Kelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	466
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	936
J Bushnell	Lilly Oil Works	450
Lily Shiffler	Howard & Co	466
Cosmos Oil Works	H A Stewart	74
Thomas King	Petrolite Oil Works	154
Tack Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	148
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	246

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Liberty Oil Works	456	Cosmos Oil Works
Standard Oil Works	936	Lilly Oil Works
Howard & Co	466	H A Stewart
Petrolite Oil Works	154	Citizens' Oil Works
American Oil Works	246	
Total		3,391

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

West Penn Junction, August 22, 1872.

P Weisenberger, 200 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 520 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Yesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 454 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 275 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 558 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 50 bbls to Carson & Cuitin, Philadelphia.

Virginia Oil Company, 361 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,648

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 23, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Hors's. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Aug 22	1,962	4,792	1,800	150	...
Monday, Aug 12	762	1,851	1,576	120	61
Total	2,724	6,643	3,376	270	61

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Aug. 22	600	3,600	2,200	60	...
Friday, Aug. 23	1,764	4,000	130	90	...
Total	2,364	7,600	2,330	150	...

Cattle.

The run of cattle since our last report has been heavy, though principally through stock for eastern markets. Trade is dull and prices a shade lower on common stock. On good cattle the feeling is not so bad and sales are made with less difficulty. There is some stock in the yards unsold, part of which goes to Allegheny for retail.

PRICES.

Following are the current rates for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; good, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 35; fair, 1,100 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6; fine fat cows, heifers, &c., $5 25 to $5 50; common steers, $4 75 to $5; oxen and bulls, $3 50 to $4; roughs and stags, $3 50 to $4 25; stockers, $3 50; bulls, $2 00 to $2 50; cows, heifers, &c., $3 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs has been heavy. The market is off 10c per 100 since our last report, the best bringing but $5 30.

The supply of prime hogs is greater than wanted while light are not so plenty.

Good Yorkers are selling on a moderately active market from $4 @2 to $4 85, while heavy are dull and inclined downward. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25@5 30; prime Philadelphia $5 10 to $5 15; good Yorkers $4 95 to $4 85; rough Yorkers $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep was fair for this time of the week, not many coming and but few wanted as buyers are most all East. Good sheep sell well; on them the market closes moderately firm. Common are dull sale, and trade closes weak. Following are the figures current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 700 lbs sheep, $6; extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; good, 80 lbs sheep, $4 75 to $5 00; fair, 75 lbs sheep $4 25 to $4 50; common $3 00 to $4 00.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

The market for pig metal the past week has been very dull, and the transactions limited, and confined mainly to lots of white and mottled iron that were sold at lower prices than holders of good quality gray iron are willing to take.

We have to report the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons gray red short.....@ $22 50—4 mos

Anthracite.

300 tons white neutral.....$15 00— cash
300 tons neutral.....50 00—4 mos
200 tons mottled neutral.....47 00—4 mos
200 tons white neutral.....private 4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry.....54 00—4 mos
150 tons No. 2 foundry.....51 00—4@5 mos
120 tons mottled neutral forge.....47 00—6 mos
100 tons A No. 1 foundry.....55 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....54 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry.....53 50—4 mos
20 tons A No. 1 foundry.....55 50—4 mos
20 tons A No. 1 foundry.....54 50—4 mos

Charcoal.

30 tons No. 1 foundry.....$60 00—4 mos
20 tons white coal blast Red river.....60 00—4 mos

Blooms.

20 tons charcoal slabs.....$110 00—6 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co., m	13	Paul Jones & Co, m	11
Caughey & Hallman, m	9	Meredith, F & Co, m	2
Reese, G & Co, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, o	5
Wharton Bros & Co, o	2	Cambria Iron Co, m	12
Total			57

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
J W Porter, m	4	J. Reamer, m	4
Caughey & Hallman, m	3	Malin & B, m	2
Total			16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co, b	4	Shoenberger B & Co, m	17
Moorhead & Co, o	4	Hussey, Wells & Co, o	5
Linn Furnace, o	4	Zug & Mills, o	16
Caughey & Hallman, m	1	Graff, B & C, o	6
Isabella Furnace Co, o	25		
Total			86

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co., o	7	Lewis, B. D & Co, o	7
Lewis, O & P, o	7	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	7
Total			28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
McKnight, D & Co, m	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	2
Byers, McC & Co, m	2		
Total			4

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

August 21.—The general market is active and firm, and the advance in prices of pig, which we noticed one week ago, has been firmly maintained with the prospect that prices will advance still further before they decline. The demand is still large and all the furnaces are behind in their orders. The receipts during the week, this far around to 2,300 tons, with shipments of 520 tons. We quote prices as follows:

Hot blast charcoal irons—No 1 foundry, red short $54; No 2 foundry, red short, $52; Nos 1 and 2 mill, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45.

Cold blast charcoal—No 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $56; Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $62.

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 do at $54. Nos 1 and 2 mottled, red short, $45; white and mottled, $45; September delivery $1 and November delivery $2 advance on the above prices; terms cash or 10@30 days with interest at 10 per cent.

Scotch iron—$62@63.

Scrap—We quote prices paid by manufacturers: Old axles $2 per ton; No 1 mixed $1 75; other nominally at 00c; yellow 62c; shelled firm at 61@62c; car to 60c sells at 59@60c.

—Journal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 23, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and irregular; good to choice extra $6 25@6 75; superfine $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat steadier at $1 12¾ cash and seller August; $1 12¾ seller September; nominally $1 11 seller the year. Corn steady at 38c for car lots; 38¾@38¾c seller September; rejected 35c. Oats dull at 25c seller August; rejected 20c. Rye quiet and firm, and salable at 54c. Barley stronger and in good demand at 64c cash; 64¾c seller September; 65c first half of the month; No 3, 49c; choice samples 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14 75 bid and $15 00 asked, cash and seller August. Lard quiet and firm; winter 7¾c. Dressed hogs—Sales of prime reserves hams quiet; winter nominally 14@6c. Bulk meats strong for spring, with sales of shoulders at 6¾c, and short rib sides at 9¼c; no short clear sides offering.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at 89¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet and in fair request; middling upland 29c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $5 50@5 75; common to good $6 50@6 75; good to choice $6 80@7 60. Whisky better at 93c. Wheat firmer and in moderate demand; No 2 Milwaukee, special, $1 25; new winter red western $1 50. Rye quiet; western 75@76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer and in fair demand; steamer, western mixed, 60@ 61c; sail do 61¾@62c. Oats unchanged. Eggs firm; western and Canada 24c. Coffee steady at 25¾@ 18c. Sugar dull; fine to good refining 9¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 111¾@ 11¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet at 52¾c. Pork firmer; new mess $14 25@14 50; regular $14 50; old mess $13 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; new No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8 7-16c; kettle 9¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Cheese firm; common to prime 11@13 ½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 306 mailing 10 to date; supply of the week, 1,962; for the week, 4,732; market dull and heavy. Market closed a trifle lower, although quotations remain the same. Sales of 1,000 head reported of—

Sales of 113 Missouri steers, 1,292 to 1,200 lbs, at $6 30@6 75; 70 Missouri mixed, averaging 1,106 lbs, at $5 50@6 00; 50 Illinois steers, 1,191 to 1,235 lbs, at $5 25@5 45; 111 Kentucky steers, 1,053 to 1,439 lbs, at $5 @5 40.

Sheep—Receipts 200, making the total supply for the week 16,898, against 13,400 last week. Market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs 6 50@7 12½. Canada sheep $5 60; western sheep $4 0 a 50. Sales of 211 Canada lambs, 65 lbs each, at $6 50@7 12½; 60 Canada sheep, averaging 61 lbs, a $6 50; 434 Michigan sheep, averaging 84 lbs, at $5.

Hogs—Receipts to day 3,100, making the total supply for the week 14,000, against 10,700 last week. Market opened at 20c per cwt off on common and mixed. Selected grades would have commanded yesterday's outside figures. All offerings were disposed of. Sales of lots Indiana, averaging 203 lbs, at $4 75; 342 Indianapolis averaging 203 lbs, at $4 75@4 80; 200 lbs, at $4 70; 214 Michigan, 176 to 192 lbs, at $4 80@4 85.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—An increasing demand is noticeable in all departments of trade, and the market in some lines is active. Cashmeres in fancy colorings and shirtings of standard weights are in fair demand and prices are held firm. Prints of medium grades have been revised on a lower basis, at which rates fair transactions occurred. Hoaches goods are still unsettled, and concessions are frequently occurring, and sales are principally confined to the distributive trade. Cotton flannels remain unchanged, but generally prices remain nominally at former rates. Cotton duck are in steady demand for the home trade, but there is no inquiry for export, as reported. Cotton flannels continue to improve in demand, and fair transactions are reported. Ticks, stripes and checks are gradually doing better, and the tone of this market is an improvement. Prints continue in request, and desirable styles are quickly placed at current rates. Woolens show a slight improvement over former reports of the week, and some fair transactions are reported in fancy cassimeres of low grades.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The receipts of beeves to-day were only 2 cars; total for the week 9,300, against 8,400 last week. All stale lots being cleaned up, there is no change from 15c for fat to-day. Veal was paid for some 6½ cwt Indiana The weather is cooler and fine.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,100, making 18,300 since Saturday, against 22,200 last week. Market rather strong for sheep and better for lambs. A deck of fine 72 lbs State sold at 10c and a car of 66 lbs Canada at 12½c; a car of 75 lbs Ohio sheep at 6¾c; a car of 84 lbs Missouri at 6 5-16c.

Hogs—Receipts 28 cars to-day, making 29,900 since Saturday, against 22,400 last week. Very active selling alive. Dressed declined ¼c, rating now at 6¾@6¾c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 23.—The cattle market opens dull with receipts a little larger than last week, and of a better quality. Prices are ¼@½c off from last week. The highest price reached was to-for Illinois steers, averaging 1,454 lbs. Choice State steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, brought 6½c. The ruling prices were 6¼@6½c. Sheep and lambs are fully ¼c higher, the range being 4¾@6½c; lambs 6@7c. Michigan cows $35@55.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Flour weak but unchanged. Wheat steady and firmer; No 2 red winter $1 36 bid at the close at $1 37. Corn steady and in moderate demand; low mixed 38c. Oats quiet and in moderate demand; old 36c; new is held at 34c. Petroleum—refined steady and in good demand at 20@21¾c for car lots; 21¾@22c for small lots.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—demand light; holders firm; No 1 Milwaukee 99 2@%; No 2 do 96; No 1 Chicago firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 93c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 36½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1, 54c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 64c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Flour dull; northwestern extra family $7 25@7 87½. Wheat in improved demand and firmer; red western $1 49@1 55. Rye scarce. Corn dull; yellow 62c; mixed western 60@62c. Oats steady; old white 47@49c; mixed 46c. Whisky dull at 94c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 26c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 26c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Cotton scarce and firm; holding upland 27c.

ARTIFICIAL STONE

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.

Manufacturers of

STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE PROOF FLOORS BUILDING STONE, HOUSE TOPS, BEE COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and ORNAMENTAL WORK.

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that I cannot cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has

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PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, August 23, P. M.

MONEY.

Money opened at 4 per cent., advanced to 7 per cent. at noon, but fell off again during the afternoon, closing steady at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firmer, but closed easier at 109¾@108¾ for long, and 110@109¾ for short sight.

GOLD.

Gold was active all day, opening at 113¾, falling to 113¾, advancing to 113¾, falling to 113¾, again advancing to 113¾, and closed at 113¾@113¾. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Treasury disbursements to-day were $58,000. Prepayment by the Sub-Treasury of September interest, without rebate, commences next Monday. Clearings $66,145,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened dull and heavy at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. decline from yesterday, but they improved on the second call, and the market closed ¼ to ⅜ per cent. better than at the opening, but very quiet.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps.	116¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾@114¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼@115¾	5-20s, 1868, cps.	114 bid
5-20s, 1864	114¼@115¾	10-40s cps	112¾@112¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾@116	Currency 6s	123¼@123¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114 @114¼	New 5 ⅝ cts	112 ¾

State bonds were steady and quiet.

Tennessees, old

THE VERY LATEST.

OIL CITY.

Republican Mass Meeting.

Torchlight Procession—Addresses by W. T. Haines and Hon. W. W. Ketcham.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 23, 1872.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held here this evening, over two thousand people being present. There was also a torchlight procession. Mr. George V. Foreman presided, and addresses were delivered by W. T. Haines, Esq., and Hon. W. W. Ketcham.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Probable Election of Jacobs, Independent Candidate for Governor, and Defeat of the Constitution.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 23.—Scattering returns from fourteen counties show large gains on the vote of two years ago in favor of Jacobs, independent Democratic candidate for Governor, and indicate his probable election. There is also a fair chance that the constitution is defeated.

GREEN BRIER, W. VA., August 23.—Official returns for this county have not yet been received. The commissioners have been engaged until a late hour to-night counting the returns and are expected to get through in the morning. Unofficial returns give a majority in Green Brier county of 500 for the constitution and about 300 majority for Camden. Official returns from Monroe county give Camden and constitution 100 majority, a Democratic gain of sixty over last vote.

What Would Follow the Election of Greeley.

The Hartford *Post* publishes an extract from a private letter, written by a lady from that city, who, with her husband, has been engaged in teaching for the four years past in the South. She says: "The Greeleyites are getting very warm and very bitter; they say they are sure of success. They had a grand barbecue here last Saturday, and they said the bitterest things; declared they could not, and did not intend to tolerate a Northern radical or any one who had any sympathy with them, that after they once got the power—just let them gain the day in November, and wouldn't they send us all a flying back to the North, everyone of us? No one is to dare to come South and a be a Republican, that makes a target-bagger of him. A young man has just come home from a Northern college, and he dares, with great humility and modesty, and with fear and trembling, announce himself a Grant. They have raised a perfect hubbub about his ears. They tell him in the public papers that he has exiled himself from all good society, &c. He belongs to a good family here. He fought in the Southern army. This shows what it costs to be a Radical here, and these are the people who talk of 'oppression and persecution.'"

The Dry Goods Trade.

It is said to be notable this season that most of the large jobbers of the cities have done, more or less, their own importing. It is also said that in this market at present certain British and Continental goods are offered at lower prices than the same goods could now be bought for in England or France. In British goods a material advance has recently taken place, owing to the dearth of labor and the enhanced price of coal. Stocks of desirable merchandise are believed not likely to be in excess of the demand. Dress goods appear in endless variety of styles in cotton and wool mixtures, and velvets, more especially the lower grades, are scarce both in the United States and in Europe. In domestic goods some jobbers have stocked up freely, and distributions to the interior are increasing, but caution is exercised by customers in making selections. The demand for brown and bleached cottons is limited, and prices held firm at former quotations for brown goods of standard weights, but for round lots of medium grades of either class no doubt concessions would be made. Standard prints of desirable styles were more active than any other class of cotton goods at the late revised prices.

An Eruption at Sea.

A gentleman sends to the London *Times* the following extract from a letter he received from the superintendent of the line of Italian mail steamers between Venice, Brindisi and Alexandria: "The Captain of Principe Carignano, when about ten miles distant from the Dione, was surprised by an eruption in the sea bottom. He feared he was running on some unknown bank; he put the steam on close round and ran out seaward for some time into deep water, came round again, made the same, and came up to Venice without further troubles. He saw dead fish, sheils, sand, bottom growths, weeds, &c., all in a volcanic boil together. When he took his bearings he found he was in the same route he made each voyage."

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

August 23, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha†	5.11	0	0	0	0
Davenport†	5.7	0	0	0	0
Keokuk†	3.5	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ill†	4.9	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo†	11.9	0	0	0	4
Pittsburgh, Pa	2.11	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Oh†	11.4	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky†	5.11	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn†	6.11	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss†	11.11	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La†	10.0	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn†	2.7	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La†	12.10	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
†Falling. Missing.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—River eleven feet and falling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—River falling slowly, with five feet eleven inches in the canal and three feet eleven inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Liberty No. 5, Belle Vernon and barges and Shannon, Cincinnati; Mollie Ragon, Cairo; Look Out, Pomeroy; Eudyville, Cairo; Shannon, Memphis; Belle Vernon, New Orleans; Charlie McDonald, Pittsburgh. The Liberty went over the falls and laid up at Portland.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Fearless, Cairo; J. F. Talie, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Tennessee river, Departed—T. H. Johnson, New Orleans; Alert, St. Paul; City of Helena, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, St. Paul; Fearless, Pittsburgh. River falling slowly. Clear and cooler.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,092. Market very dull for shipping cattle, and prices nearly nominal. A few lots good 1,200 and 1,250 lbs steers sold at $5 @ 75c@ 80 Choice may be quoted at $5 25@ 6 50. Texas steers sold early at $2 25@ 30 for medium to good, and fair to extra stockers at $3 50 @ 50. Shipments yesterday 1,141. Hogs—Receipts 7,943. Market active and firm at $4 50@4 65 for medium to fair, $4 70@4 80 for good to choice, and $4 80@4 85 for extra. Shipments yesterday 8,777. Sheep—Receipts 176. Market very quiet at 3@3c.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage August 23d, 1872.

Stanley B. Fundenburg, East Brady, Pa..... 2 Cents.
Oster Kimlin, Haltown, Va..... 1c
Wm. Wallace, Louisville, Ky..... 5c
Moline Plow Co., Moline, Illinois..... 5c
JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House—Arrangements for the Season.

The following is a complete list of the stock company and attaches for the ensuing season. Messrs. Elsler & Gotthold, managers; Arthur Palmer, scenic artist; Rufus Williams (from Wallack's Theater), property maker and decorator; Louis Zitterbart, musical director; Harry Elsler, treasurer; J. N. Gotthold, leading man; J. W. Norris (from Boston Museum), juvenile man; Henry Meredith (from the Globe Theater, Boston), first heavy business; J. H. Hunter (from Wallack's Theater, New York), first walking gent.; T. N. Edwards (from the Boston Theater), second walking gent and heavy business; Lee Erwin, first low comedian; W. H. Collings (of the Jane Coombs Company), character business; A. D Bradley, of the Jane Coombs Company) stage manager and first old man; I. R. Stockwell, (from the Boston Theater, Wm. A. Lang, Frank Aitemus, J. S. Crowell, Chas. Fisher, general utility business; W. H. Crompton, prompter; Mrs. Effie Elsler, leading business; Miss Susie C. Ulner (of the Boston Museum), leading juvenile lady; Miss E. V. Prout, foot, character business; Mary Hawkords, first walking lady; Miss Josephine Ratcheider (of the Boston Museum), soubrette; Miss Katie Baker, second walking lady; Mrs. Sarah A. Baker, (of the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia,) first old woman; Miss Willa Brong, second old woman; Mrs. Jas. Irving, second chambermaid; Mrs. W. H. Collings, character business; Miss Ida Weaver, ringing specialties; Miss Fanny Mills, Miss Alexina Fisher and Miss Bella Easton, ladies of the ballet.

The following stars have been engaged for the season: Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, Miss Lillie Eldridge, John Amaugh and Mary McDonough, W. Couldock, John Collins, Miss Jane Coombs, John Thompson, Joseph Proctor, Dominick Murray, the Palace of Truth Combination, Dominick Murray, the greatest living delineator of Irish character; Marietta Ravel, the Herman Opera Troupe, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Joseph Jefferson, Tony Denier and the great Humpty-Dumpty Combination, Charlotte Thompson, her first engagement here for several years; T. D. Riggs, Lucille Western and J. A. Herne, New York Black Crook Combination, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Joseph Murphy, Miss Carlotta LeClerq, Lydia Thompson Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, &c., &c.

The Opera House will be newly painted and decorated. The stage has been extended some ten feet, bringing the actors nearer the audience. New scenery and stage appointments have been added, and great improvements made in the ventilating, heating and gas appliances. The performances will be conducted with the strictest attention to accurate mountings in scenery, wardrobe and decorations, while the closest discipline will be enforced by the managers both in front and in the rear of the curtain.

Fire Last Night.

Shortly after nine o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the storeroom of Messrs. Black & Shaw, dealers in teas, groceries, etc., located on Smithfield street, between Second and Third. An alarm was sounded from box No. 24, which was promptly responded to by the firemen, who soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The flames originated in the rear part of the hall alongside the store room, and was caused by a gas jet which had been turned against the wall. As a considerable amount of the plastering had been knocked off, the gas jet set fire to the seanting, and the flames were communicated to the store rooms and cellar. A large amount of stock was destroyed, and the building considerably damaged. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The stock was valued at $8,000, and was insured for $6,000 in the Union, of Pittsburgh, the Federal, of Allegheny, and the Pittsburgh Insurance Co. of Allegheny. The building was owned by John Shipton. The first floor was used as a store, and the second and third floors were divided into small rooms and rented to young men as lodge rooms.

Killed on the Railroad.

A man named Owens attempted to jump on a passenger train just as it had started from the station in Rochester, on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., on its way to this city, but missed his footing and fell. He was run over and mangled in a horrible manner. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. As he had no means or friends, he was buried at the expense of the county.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Organization of a Grant Club in the Twenty-first Ward—Out-door Meetings in South Pittsburgh and Union Borough.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first ward met on Thursday evening, in the Lincoln school house, for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club. The meeting was organized temporarily by calling Mr. George Findley to the chair, and electing Mr. Thomas C. Pears Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on organization: Messrs. Matthew Edwards, Thos. S. Mitchell, Abram Gony, C. B. Bostwick and Richard Thompson.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

The committee on organization reported the following officers:

President—Hon. Jared M. Brush.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Holmes, Geo. Findlay, John P. Fears, Findley Torrens, B. L. Fahnestock, Bryson Ross, Samuel Chadwick, Kale Martin, Robert Baxter, Samuel Nelson, John Mills, Dr. Metzgar, Peter Clemens, John Gettys, Aaron Reamer, R. Vandevort, Wm. Stevenson, Benjamin F. Miller, Mr. Illity, A. W. Gillett.

Executive Committee—James Littell, Abram Geowey, Matthew Edwards, Andrew Armstrong, William Lafferty, S. J. Holmes, James McCutcheon, William Ahl, Curtis Haven, William Greeves, R. Armstrong, Jacob Baxter, H. Mosley, C. C. Small, John W. Snyder, B. S. Metzick, Abram Reymer, John Heller, George W. Cook, Harry Hiner, John T. Wilson, George Young, William Sprague, E. J. Travitt, James Gelson, H. M. Miller, William Thorn, Robert Jones, Henry Shade, Charles Coeherill, George Munson, Charles Stowaker, J. C. Sugner, A. W. Jillett, Julius Vetsman, James Twoie.

Finance Committee—Thos. W. Lindsay, Richard A. Andrew, Robert Gumbert, Max Conrad, John Grayson, James Twoie, A. J. Woolslayer, W. Peebles Miller, J. A. Munson, L. W. Fritie, E. J. Frivett, J. Holmes, Matthew Edwards, John Vandevoet, A. W. Jillett.

Committee on Naturalization—Thos. S. Mitchell, Thos. W. Lindsay, Charles A. Kehew, Matthew Edwards, Richard Thompson, Henry Mosley, E. J. Travett, W. D. Holt.

Secretaries—C. B. Bostwick, Thos. C. Pears, Geo. Reymer.

On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On taking the chair, Mr. Brush, thanking the meeting for the unexpected honor, remarked that, like our noble standard bearer, he was not in the habit of making speeches, yet he was interested heart and soul in the movements of this meeting, and would devote his time, means and energies for the election of the candidates of the Republican party; that in his opinion our country was never in a more prosperous condition, and for the good of his country and of himself he was devoted to the interests of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

On motion the following committee was appointed to confer with committees from the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards as to the expediency of holding a grand mass meeting in the Liberty valley: Messrs. Edwards, Thompson and Lindsey.

On motion the offer of Mr. Daniel McGurk of a room in which to meet during the campaign was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting tendered the gentleman.

On motion the Finance Committee was requested to proceed immediately with the collection of funds, and to purchase one hundred caps and capes for the marching club.

The subscription book was then opened, and funds to the amount of nearly two hundred dollars were at once subscribed.

On motion, the roll of the Marching Club was opened, and names solicited. About eighty names were signed, and it is hoped that by the next meeting fully one hundred more will have added their names.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell for his donation of one hundred torch lamps for the use of the Marching Club.

After three rousing cheers for the whole ticket, Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, the meeting adjourned to meet on Xt Tuesday evening at the same place.

Union Borough.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held last evening in the borough of South Pittsburgh, in an open lot, adjoining the hose house. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—James Neely.

Vice Presidents—Richard L. Jones, Thomas R. Burley, William E. Jones, Andrew Shubert, James Grady, Richard L. Thomas, Owen Barrett, William Adams, Robert McDonald, Frederick Quirk, Nicholas Rice, William Stark, John Robinson and Thomas S. Evans.

Secretaries—Joseph Fisher and George Evans.

The President now introduced Mr. John P. Kerr, who proceeded to deliver an eloquent address, which was well received. The next address was delivered by Mr. Joseph S. Haymaker.

Mr. Haymaker's address, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

Union Borough.

The Republicans of this borough held an enthusiastic meeting in front of the Stone Tavern. The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting:

President—T. J. Bigham.

Vice Presidents—Adolph Overheldman, John Graham, Wm. Bond, George Vaughn, John R. Nevin, Dr. T. F. Graham, William Smith, James McElravy, Matthew Grier.

Secretary—John L. Vaughn.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. W. B. Rodgers was introduced, who delivered a forcible address which was listened to throughout with the closest attention. He was followed by Colonel A. Blakely. At the conclusion of Mr. Blakely's address, the crowd dispersed amid much enthusiasm.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Sixteenth ward Grant Club will meet this evening in the Bloomfield school house for the purpose of electing officers for its marching club, and also to adopt a style of uniform. There will be an exceedingly lively contest for the Captaincy. As all the candidates are veteran soldiers, any one of them would make a good Captain. The contestants are Lucius J. Richards, Hawdin Marshall, W. B. Nicholson and A. E. Boak. There will likely be a full attendance.

The Republicans of Birmingham met on Thursday evening in the school house, and made preliminary arrangements for the organization of a club. The attendance was large, and the enthusiasm manifested, this borough will soon have a club equal to any in the county. Permanent Vigilance and Executive Committees were appointed, and also a large number of names were enrolled. Another meeting will be held this evening, when a Grant club will be organized.

There will be a business meeting of the Sixth ward Grant and Wilson club this evening, at the public school house. It is desired that all the members be present as business of importance to the club will be brought before the meeting.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Meeting of the Street Committee—A Large Amount of Business Disposed of.

The Street Committee of Councils convened last evening, and awarded contracts for the grading, etc., of the following streets:

Bank street—J. Armstrong; grading, 30 cents; paving, $1 05; curbing, 76 cents; crossings, 75 cents; Spruce alley—James Hastings; gr, 35c; b, 90c; curb, 69c; cr, 60c. Thirty-ninth street—D. Rodgers; gr, 40c; b, 90c; curb, 70c; cr, 60c. Twenty-second street—Messick & Co, gr, 35c; p, 90c; curb, 70c; cr, 65c. Overhill street—T. Bourne; gr, grav, 35c; curb, 70c; cr, 72c. Seventeenth street—Messick & Co.; gr, 40c; p, $1 00; curb, 75c; cr, 70c. Fairview alley—B. Burns; gr, $1 00; p, $2 25; curb, 90c; cr, 80c. O'Neil; gr, 40c; p, $1 58; cr, 75c. Cedar alley—C. Rote; gr, 20c; p, 90c; curb, 69c; cr, 60c. Thirty-ninth street—J. & W. L. Hastings; gr, 40c; p, $2 60; for resetting curb, $20 00; for new curb, $60 00.

The following contracts for sewers were also awarded: Thirty-sixth street, brick sewer—C. W. Boyle & Co., $4 25 per foot; m, $30; d, $60. Spruce, $65. Spring alley, from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, pipe sewer—Martin Joice; $2 25 per foot; m, $30; d, $60. Exchange alley, from Carson alley to Tenth street, brick—Martin Joice; $2 25 per foot; m, $30; d, $65. Tenth street, pipe—Hartley; $2 25 per foot; m, $25; d, $60. High street, pipe—Martin Joice; $2 50 per foot; m, $30; d, $65. Bandusky, Liberty and Fourth streets, brick—J. J. Booth; $7 25 per foot; m, $35; d, $70. Sewer alley, pipe—Martin Joice; $2 80 per foot; m, $30; d, $60. Seventh street, brick—J. J. Booth; $7 25 per foot; d, $65.

A protracted discussion now took place on the merits of the different patents of wooden pavements, but no definite action was taken.

A FATAL FALL.

A Carpenter Falls from the Roof of the New Allegheny Poor House and is Killed Instantly.

A young man named William Dodds, a carpenter in the employ of Messrs. White and Alexander, met with an accident yesterday afternoon at the Allegheny Poor House, now in course of construction at Claremont, which resulted fatally. At the time of the accident he was engaged on the roof of the building, a three story structure, and while walking along the spout, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. When picked up it was found that his neck was dislocated, and that life was extinct. The remains of the unfortunate man were removed to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Fairman & Co., on Ohio street, Allegheny, where an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The deceased was about nineteen years of age, and boarded with one of his relatives on Jackson, near Ohio street, Allegheny. His mother died only three weeks ago. His father is dead also. The deceased will be buried this evening at Millerstown, on the West Penn Railroad, where his parents have been interred.

Fire in Temperanceville.

An explosion occurred at the oil refinery of Messrs. Brooks, Ballentine & Co., located in Temperanceville, about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday night.

It appears that two benzine tanks, located in the receiving house at the works, had been emptied of their contents some three days ago, and had been allowed to remain in that condition. From some cause both tanks exploded with such force as to cause the bottoms or tops of the tanks, which weigh about three and four hundred pounds each, to be hurled to a height of fully thirty feet and carried over into a field a distance of several hundred yards. The gases of benzine spread to three other tanks, each containing fifty barrels of the fluid. The employees of the works, hearing the first explosion, and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the benzine in the tanks was entirely consumed. Fortunately no person was injured by the explosion, but Mr. John Shaw, the filler, made a hair's breadth escape from death. He had been engaged in the receiving room, and had just gone out a moment before the explosion occurred. The loss will not exceed two thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

Killed on the Railroad.

On Thursday evening, the Braddock accommodation train on the Connellsville Railroad ran over a man who was lying on the track near Salt Works station, killing him instantly. The remains were not brought down to the city until yesterday morning, when an inquest was held. It appeared that the man was not ascertained, and it was supposed by some that he had strayed away from the City Poor House, which is located near the place where the accident happened. He was very poorly clad, and had no money or papers on his person, which strengthened the belief that he was a pauper. There was a report that he had deliberately placed himself on the track, for the purpose of committing suicide, but the Coroner's jury found that he fell in a fit and was killed accidentally.

Fell Dead on the Highway.

Jacob Falcke, dairyman, residing on Mount Washington, after visiting this city, on Thursday afternoon, in his usual health, went home and informed his family that he was going to see a neighbor, and sliding a quarter of a mile distant. He had gone but a few hundred feet, when he was observed to stagger and fall. When members of his family reached him he was found dead. The deceased was of mobile age, and very corpulent. The body was examined by a physician, who said that death resulted from heart disease. The deceased leaves a wife and several children, most of whom are grown up.

The Allegheny Gas Works.

The City of Allegheny is about to purchase the gas works in that city, and run them as a corporate institution. This they have a right to do, under the terms of the charter incorporating the gas company; but the citizens are reminded that the Coke Gas Company have the right, under their charter, to lay pipes and supply gas to the people of that city, and that they purpose doing so in competition with the present works. Their process is the same as that now in use in Sharpsburg, and which is now being introduced in this city by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Serious Accident.

Mr. James Bulger, an employee at Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s iron works, met with a serious accident at Hawkin's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday night. He had gone out on the Brinton Accommodation at twenty minutes past nine, in company with Miss Sadie Wilkins, and was on the platform at half past ten, for the purpose of returning by the same train. When the train approached, he was conversing with the young lady, and being too near the track was struck by the tender (the engine being reversed) and thrown violently down. He was considerably bruised on the side and arms, and had his thigh bone broken. He was brought in on the train and removed to the hospital for treatment. He boards on Pike street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. P. C. SHANNON will address the Republicans at Franklin on Wednesday next.

MR. H. E. HOYT, the well known scenic artist, leaves for New Orleans in a few days. He goes to the Academy of Music, in that city.

THE work on the track of the Castle Shannon Railway is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be completed in the course of five or six weeks.

MARY BRENNER appeared before Alderman D. L. Smith yesterday, and lodged information against her husband, Adam Brenner, for non-support. The usual papers were made out.

At a meeting of the Ordinance Committee of Councils it was determined to recommend to Councils an ordinance providing for the laying of wooden pavements in front of Municipal Hall.

WM. SHAW made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith yesterday charging a man named Lindsay with violating a city ordinance. He claimed about a wagon to remain on the street. A warrant was issued.

REPUBLICAN meetings will be held on Monday evening next in Sharpsburg, at the Iron works; in the Eighth ward, at the corner of Fulton and Webster streets, and at Pine Run, in Jefferson township. Good speakers will be present at these meetings.

THE old plank road running through Temperanceville borough, from the Ohio river to a distance of nearly two miles, is being improved and widened preparatory to the laying of new wood pavement. Mr. Joseph Hastings, of this city, is the contractor.

THE drawer of a meat shop at the corner of Arch and Ledlie streets was robbed by thieves last evening. The meat shop was closed at the time, and it is supposed that some youthful depredators climbed in the window. Some ten or fifteen dollars was the amount stolen.

THREE of the parties charged with aggravated assault and battery upon Mr. Hufnagle have been released on bail of one thousand dollars each to appear at court, Mr. Hufnagle being now considered out of danger. The parties released were the two Hetlestines and Burg.

A YACHT was taken yesterday on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Wellsville and this city, on the candidates for the Presidency, with the following result: Grant, 37; Greeley, 9. The vote on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stood as follows: Grant and Wilson, 43; Greeley and Brown, 3.

DETECTIVE LOVE, of Steubenville, arrived in the city at two o'clock this morning with a prisoner named John Devore, who had been arrested in Steubenville on a charge of larceny. He is charged with having stolen a suit of clothes from the store of Thomas Carr, in Rochester. Mr. Love will start with his prisoner for Rochester this morning.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the stable connected with the ice house of Scott & Weyl, located on Four Mile run, a short distance from Laughlin station. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the fire of a pipe used for smoking in the stable at the time, and it is believed that one of them had left some red ashes fall on the hay. Loss about $500.

THE sewer on Webster avenue, near Davis street, is in process of construction, and it has been found necessary to make a "cut" thirty feet deep and about sixty feet long. It was thought that a tunnel could be constructed, but the nature of the ground forbids this, and the cut had to be made at a heavy expense. The sewer is to drain a pond on Webster avenue.

A MAN named Lewis, who is in the employ of Mr. J. B. Smith, of Allegheny, while driving a carriage on Penn avenue, yesterday afternoon, was prostrated with the heat. He was conveyed to his home in Middle alley, Allegheny, where he lay in a critical condition for several hours until Drs. Johnston and W. Coe were summoned, and used the proper medical measures to restore him. He is now considered out of danger.

A COLLISION occurred yesterday afternoon about half-past three o'clock on Penn avenue near Wood street, between a wagon loaded with iron and a buggy driven by Mr. Henderson Davis. The buggy was completely overturned, and the hind wheels and top of the buggy were totally demolished. The horse attached to the buggy became excited in the harness and was unable to move, and after considerable difficulty the animal was rescued. Mr. Davis escaped with only a few bruises.

DR. F. HAUPTMEYER visited the office of Mayor Calhow last evening, and made an information against Michael Hagemeyer for maintaining a nuisance. Dr. Hartmeyer alleged that the defendant has a stone quarry in the rear of his Hardtmeyer's vineyard on Spring Garden avenue, and that property is not exercised in blasting stone, as flying missiles are frequently hurled into his vineyard. Yesterday afternoon, one of these missiles struck Michael Loeffler, one of his employees, on the head, while at work in his vineyard. Loeffler was found unconscious and remained in that state for two hours. He was lying last night in a precarious condition.

THREE men attempted to rob the store of Messrs. Creelman and Stevenson, in Wilkinsburg, on Wednesday evening. Two remained outside to watch and assist, while the third entered the store, where he encountered a watch dog, which showed fight. The noise wakened Mr. Creelman, who lives on the opposite side of the street, and seizing a revolver he ran to protect his property. The men outside suddenly disappeared, but the one inside was too busily engaged with the dog to leave readily. He rushed past Mr. Creelman, who snapped his revolver at him, but the caps did not explode. He then hurled a stone at the retreating thief, striking him between the shoulders, and causing him to grunt territory. He managed to escape, however, and the parties are entirely unknown. Nothing was missed from the store.

New Homestead Bank—Capital Stock $200,000—$50 a Share.

At a meeting of the officers of the Allegheny Homestead Bank, the stock books were opened and stock to the amount of two hundred thousand shares subscribed on the first evening. This speaks well for this new enterprise. Mr. J. D. Strouse was appointed to solicit stock. Persons wanting stock of any kind will make a better selection in the market. The gentlemen at the head of the Bank are in every way responsible, and it will certainly prove a success. Stock book open for subscription at No. 263 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

The Manufacturer

can undersell the middle man, and this is one reason why superior, well made, stylish and fashionable suits are sold by the Messrs. Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, than anywhere else.

The Haines Pianos

rank among the most complete and perfect instruments manufactured at the present time, which cannot fail to suit the public generally.

Advantages gained by purchasing a Haines piano forte:

1st. Their reputation is fully established as first-class in every respect.

2d. Their prices, styles and sizes vary to suit all classes of purchasers.

3d. Every piano is constructed under the personal supervision of a member of the firm.

4th. Every article used in the construction of these pianos is selected personally, and none but the first quality of anything will be used by this firm.

5th. The advantage this concern has over many piano manufacturers is that the wider connection, large invoices, for which they pay cash, thus gaining every advantage in the purchase of stock and merchandise, who gladly give them the preference of their stock.

6th. They can give the purchaser more for the money than elsewhere, from the very fact that their factories, warerooms and general offices are all concentrated at one place. Consequently they have no heavy running or store expenses to add to the price of the pianos.

7th. Every piano is warranted for five years.

8th. Every piano is guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.

The above pianos are for sale at lower prices than those of inferior makers by Charles G. Hume, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

Certainty of Employment.

The mechanic or workingman who buys himself a lot and secures a home in the villages of Montrose will find the most encouraging prospect of steady and remunerative employment afforded him, in the erection of the large round house and extensive shops which have been located by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Verona borough, immediately opposite Montrose on the other side of the Allegheny. The building of these shops will require a large force of workmen, and will continue a considerable period of time. Workingmen should attend the grand auction sale at Montrose, on Monday next, buy a lot, have a house built thereon by the Improvement Trust Company and be ready to assist in the work of erecting the railroad shops.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Buy Your Clothing

at the Boston One Price House, No. 95 Smithfield street, and save twenty-five per cent.

The Building of Montrose.

The very favorable terms upon which the Improvement Trust Company propose to erect houses for purchasers of lots at Montrose will give building there quite an impetus. Carpenters, stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, and other builders, lacking in fact every description of mechanical skill and labor employed in the erection of houses will be required. Then we say let all men pursuing these avocations, who would provide themselves and their families with pleasant and comfortable homes, attend the auction sale as many inducements besides the great one we have mentioned—that of obtaining employment in constructing dwellings for other lot owners. See the advertisement, "Sale of the Season," and attend the sale on Monday next.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Caution.

Every genuine Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are obliged eventually to resort to McLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief. s

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. s

The Homestead Bank.

If you understand all about the Homestead Bank, you will make it the depository of your savings or invest them in its stock. If you do not understand all about it, call at the bank and get the desired information.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Scenery at Montrose.

The scenery and surroundings of the village of Montrose are of the most picturesque and inviting character. Situated on a beautiful table overlooking the valley of the Allegheny river in one of the most healthful and pleasant locations, it is admirably adapted to the erection of picturesque homes. Another matter in this connection which will be of interest to all who contemplate purchasing lots on Monday next is that for boating and fishing the place is unsurpassed. Those who take delight in sports of this kind will find in this an inducement for buying a lot which they will not lightly consider.

INHALATION.

Remarkable Cures.

I do not expect to secure the confidence of the people of this community, nor obtain patronage without presenting *evidence* as well as argument in support of the merits of this system of treatment and my claims to superior skill in these maladies.

This evidence is incontestible! These testifiers are in most cases old and well known citizens—persons whose judgment and truthfulness are beyond question. They have attached their names to these statements because they know that there are thousands in this community suffering from these ailments, which *general practitioners* and all ordinary means have failed to relieve. Placing confidence in my skill and professional integrity, and stimulated by a desire to see others similarly afflicted relieved, they cast aside all considerations and sentiments of personal interest and feeling, and publicly declare facts which cannot fail to interest thousands. Respectfully,

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,
69 Fifth avenue.

ASTHMA CURED.

A STATEMENT FROM G. W. PATTERSON, Esq.,

An Old and Well-Known Resident of Allegheny City, Formerly a Lumber Merchant.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1872.

For fifteen years I have been afflicted with Asthma during the summer months, of the most severe character. I consulted Dr. Hunter for the same weeks since, when he took my case under his care.

His Inhaler relieved me *promptly* and *entirely*, and I am now *totally free from it*. I have much confidence in his skill and system of treatment, and advise all afflicted with Asthma to go to him.

G. W. PATTERSON,
Of Temperanceville.

POLYPUS CURED.

A STATEMENT FROM EDWIN ROGERS, Esq.,

Superintending Constructor of the New Fire Alarm Telegraph for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1872.

About eight years since I became afflicted with Chronic Catarrh, and six years subsequently my nostrils became closed up entirely by a large *Polypus* in each nostril, compelling me to breathe through the mouth both night and day.

I consulted many physicians who, in ignorance of my true condition, prescribed mixtures internally which only aggravated the disease.

About six weeks since I placed myself under Dr. J. A. Hunter's care. He has subdued the catarrhal symptoms and destroyed the growths which filled up my nostrils, enabling me to breathe through them freely.

I am satisfied Dr. Hunter is a thorough and skillful physician, and advise those afflicted with all ailments of the Breathing Organs to go to him.

EDWIN ROGERS,
Agent for Gamwell & Co., Erectors of the New Fire Alarm Telegraph for Pittsburgh.

POLYPUS

Is a fleshy growth which frequently grows in the nostrils in Catarrh, and sometimes becomes so large as to fill them up entirely, as in this case.

PAINFUL CATARRH.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. THOMAS FORAN,

No. 155 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 15, 1872.

After five years of suffering of the most painful character I have been relieved by Dr. Hunter, after all other physicians and means had failed to benefit me in the least, and I feel that a public statement of the fact is due not only him but also the thousands who are afflicted with Catarrh as I have been.

For five years I tried everything which promised relief—my family and many other physicians, and Catarrh nostrums almost without number. But they all failed. I suffered the most severe pain through the nose and head, and large pieces of bone had ulcerated loose and been discharged, and I felt that if I did not secure relief soon my features would not only become disfigured, but I should go crazy.

Mr. Orr, who has publicly testified to Dr. Hunter's success in his case, advised me to go to him.

I did so and was relieved of the pain in a very short time. The inflammation and swelling in my nose has disappeared and I am rapidly recovering.

The thorough way in which Dr. Hunter treated my case, and the promptness with which he relieved me, after all others had failed, gives me great confidence in his skill, and I would say to all afflicted as I have been, *go to him at once.*

THOMAS FORAN,
155 Smithfield street.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A CARD FROM HENRY FEURHAKE, Esq.,

Of the Firm of Armor, Feurhake & Co., Lithographers, Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15, 1872.

I consulted Dr. J. A. Hunter about three weeks since for Catarrh and Deafness of over ten years' standing.

I have rapidly improved since he took charge of my case. My hearing had almost entirely returned in one ear and is daily improving in the other.

Dr. Hunter has succeeded in my case after many leading physicians of this city had failed to afford me the least relief. I am satisfied he is a skillful physician, and deserves the confidence of invalids.

HENRY FEURHAKE,
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street,
Formerly St. Clair street.

CATARRH CURED.

A CARD FROM MR. SAMUEL ORR,

Of the Firm of Ewens & Orr, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Fourth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1872.

Dr. James A. Hunter has treated me for about six weeks for Chronic